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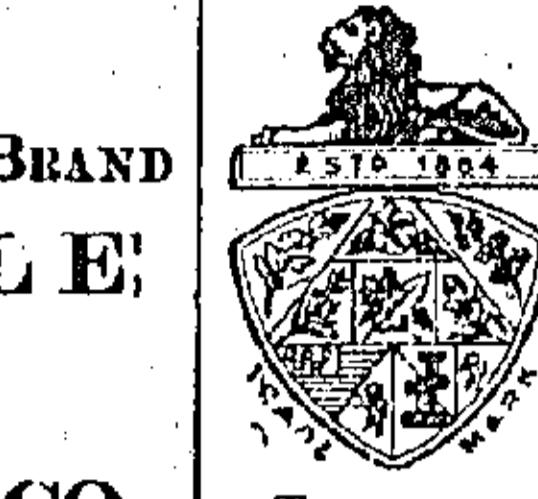
No. 14,940, 號一千九百四十九年二月二十三日
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[a34]

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Hongkong, 20th December, 1905.

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[46a]

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Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905.

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Hongkong, 21st April, 1897.

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SIEMSSSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1904.

29

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L. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £67,500 0 0

II. FUNDS, £3,001,266 12 9

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SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,
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Hongkong, 30th June, 1905.

[1567]

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Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
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BIRTH.

On February 12th, at Kiungyin, China, to Dr. and Mrs. Geo. C. W. Worrell, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIEUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1906.

It is idle to deny that a state of tension which at any moment may become dangerous, and even break out into open violence, is wide-spread in China. It has, it is true, come upon us suddenly, but the causes have been long at work, and may be said to permeate the Empire, and not the Empire only, but to extend to the numerous colonies of Chinese abroad, especially in the United States. The first and most deep-seated cause is the knowledge that has dawned on the masses of China that, however great and respected in the distant past, when the nations of the world, as she knew them then, from Parthia to Japan, and the East Indian islands, hastened to secure her goodwill, and did not hesitate to pay homage at her Court, China in these modern days has been idly standing by; while her neighbours both in Europe and America have been steadily advancing both in knowledge and power; and now in turn expect the homage which China in her own days of greatness so rigorously demanded herself from the nations who sought her friendship. Now all this is changed and those nations, even, that are not plotting openly her partition are doing what to an over-sensitive mind is almost as galling and extending a sympathy which the masses, too inexperienced to appreciate its meaning, have taken to resenting as almost an insult. There is likewise a second reason, almost as difficult for the mind to appreciate. In the old Chinaman who left his country to seek his fortune was looked upon as little

removed from a renegade; by the very act he had forfeited every claim to be looked upon as a son of Han, and his government for long refused to recognise his existence even, much less to acknowledge his wrongs as in any way its concern. It was England that first by attempting to legislate for the better treatment of these waifs and strays drew the attention of the Chinese Government to the effects of its neglect. The usefulness of the Chinese immigrant soon came to be recognised in those countries wherein he had made his new home, and he was encouraged under specious promises, too often broken on his landing, to come; till at last, especially in the South American States he came to be placed on, the level of the Negro slave, and was meted out even worse treatment. In the Western States of America he was at first received with open arms, which he repaid by being the main factor in the building up of the State of California at that time only communicating with the main body of the States by dangerous tracks across the Rocky Mountains or by a long and difficult voyage round Cape Horn. With the making of the Panama Railway, and still more effectively by the building of the first trans-continental line, the great West was first put in effective communication with the Eastern States, and the Chinaman cut off from his own country was made to feel the incidence of the new proletariat who now assumed the lead in the government. Then commenced the era of anti-Chinese legislation, to which the Chinaman could only oppose his own stubborn and individual resistance. Still he managed on the whole to thrive, and bred up with that peculiar chauvinism which is at once the weakness and the strong point of the race, and looking eventually to making his last home in his native land, he remitted home the greater part of his hard-earned savings. This drew down upon him in a still stronger degree the hatred of the proletariat, but at the same time it increased his influence at home.

Resenting keenly the neglect of his Government, which in his eyes had by its indifference aggravated his hardships, the emigrant Chinaman became bitterly anti-dynastic, and through his wealth and growing influence at home has been able to make that influence felt. Perhaps not altogether unnaturally with this disaffection toward his Government has been conjoined a resentment against the Western foreigner, against whom too often he has had very well founded causes of complaint. The expiry of the term of the anti-Chinese legislation, to which his Government had lent its sanction, partly because it had no power of resistance, but partly, there is no doubt, through the influence of the ill-omened Burlingame treaty, whose effects have been so disastrous to the best interests of China, has been marked throughout China by a general revulsion of feeling. Willingly the Government of the United States would have removed or ameliorated the worst of the difficulties under which the Chinese immigrant laboured; but it was not strong enough to contain the powerful proletariat, which under the constitution of the States keeps effectively in its hands the entire legislation of the country. But besides this increasingly powerful faction even in China itself, there is another even more influential party, that of the reformers, which cannot be lightly disregarded. Vexed at the low estate into which misgovernment has permitted the country to fall, it contrived to convert to its own ideas even the Emperor on the Throne; but, although that attempt was rudely suppressed at the time, the example of Japan, who has by heroic efforts contrived to free herself from the leading strings of the West, has not been lost, and the new party of Reform has become an overwhelming force, which for good or evil has to be reckoned with. That the more level-headed and able-minded leaders are firmly opposed to the exercise of force, and desire above all things that the nation may be left to work out its own salvation, it is no less a fact than that a considerable section are desirous of throwing down the gauntlet to the world at large, and it is in this section, largely composed of the "Young China" party, that the power for mischief resides. It is true that this section has not the confidence of the nation at large, but it is largely represented amongst the governing classes, and some recent appointments, as that of the reactionary Taotai YUEN to high office in the capital, would seem to indicate that it will have considerable influence in Peking itself. Now the recent action of the United States Government in reinforcing its military garrison in the Philippines may

not be altogether prompted by any fear of complications in China, and seems rather to be at bottom influenced by uneasiness in the new colony. The Government at Washington, new to the task of gaining the confidence of an Eastern population, undoubtedly finds itself at Manila in a difficult position, which Congress, wedded to the old school of home politics, refuses to face, and declines to come to its assistance on the direct issue. But making every allowance for this, there is no doubt that the statesmen at Washington are, not altogether satisfied with the position in the East generally. With true British nonchalance we are probably making too light of the present influence at work; such was notoriously the case in India prior to the great Mutiny, such was our position in South Africa prior to the outbreak of the recent war, and such, it may be added, was our conduct before the affair of 1900 in Peking. Those on the spot to whom the new movement comes home every day of their lives do not look without apprehension on the present complications. Well led and well conducted the present movements may have the useful effect of restoring to international dignity the Government of China, but in present hands it is far more likely to lead to her extinction amongst the nations. Our telegrams from Shanghai prepare us for some such denouement.

The 30th plague fatality was recorded yesterday.

The Korean people pay Y20,000,000 in taxes to their officials, but of this only Y8,000,000 reaches the Government, the rest being squandered.

The new China Merchants' str. *Hainkong* was successfully launched on Feb. 23rd and is moored in the river opposite Farnham, Boyd & Co.'s Pootung Works.

Operations on the Annam-Yunnan railway have been commenced by France, but as China continues to make pretents for interference, the French Minister has lodged a strong protest with the Foreign Office.

Owing to the interruption of the cable between Hongkong and Foochow, traffic with Shanghai and places North is subject to considerable delay. Restoration is expected in a couple of days.

It is telegraphically reported in the N.C. Daily News that China has decided to transform Tibet into a province, and to send a high official there as an envoy to control domestic and diplomatic affairs. He will be subsequently promoted Viceroy of Tibet Province.

The N.C. Daily News, in a leader about Chinese and foreign relations, says:—"Ladies who think we treat the Chinese here too much as inferiors should live in Hongkong for a little while and see how they like the position which the Chinese have assumed there in the streets."

A Peking telegram to the N.C. Daily News says:—"The Russian Minister has unearthed a secret agreement between China and a Belgian syndicate for a loan to the former from the latter for the cost of the railway projected by the military Governor of Ili, and has lodged a protest against the unfairness of admitting any other foreign capital for a railway so closely connected with Russia. The Waiwupu has therupon been obliged to order the cancellation of the agreement.

Bishop Scott at Peking is reported to have said:—"I believe it to be wholly untrue that the numerous contentions and rivalries of the missionaries are a chief obstacle to the dissemination of the truth amongst the Chinese. I hold it to be a manifest proof of the Holy Spirit's working that there is amongst the missionaries in China an almost entire absence of theological bitterness, and party rivalry, and there is an atmosphere in which, if anywhere, the spirit of a true unity will flourish.

Writing of the death at Florence of Mrs. Hayller, the N.C. Daily News says:—"She was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles C. Black, M. A., Assistant Keeper at the South Kensington Museum some 35 years ago. During her long sojourn at Hongkong, where her husband occupied a very prominent position at the Bar, and was for a time Acting-Judge, their house was a favourite reunion for residents and visitors to the Colony, and their hospitality was proverbial. Of late years, Mr. and Mrs. Hayller had resided at the Villa Alberti, Florence, where they were highly esteemed by the colony of Anglo-Indians and others who have made Florence their home, and where Mrs. Hayller breathed her last.

Yesterday an Indian constable on duty near Jardine's wharf at Canseway Bay found the dead body of a coolie in the mud. On dragging him out it was found that his feet were bound by a cord which extended to his neck and was there made fast. At first sight the case looked like one of murder, but on further investigating the police did not consider it was. They are of opinion that the man died suddenly, probably of heart failure, and that his friends decided to "dump" him, hence the reason for the cord, by which he would be fastened to a bamboo pole and conveyed to what they intended to be his last resting place. The result of the post-mortem examination will probably unravel the mystery.

The N.C. Herald understands that Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager has granted from the Privy Purse the sum of Th. 100,000 to start a Normal School for girls in Peking, on the understanding that in addition there shall be a department for the instruction of sculpture and another for the teaching of embroidery and other fancy work.

The Peking Times remarks:—"Certain places seem peculiarly identified with certain kinds of tragedy. Yokohama, for instance, has long been famous for its suicides, and Hongkong, as we have more than once remarked, is peculiarly noted for collapsing buildings and persons falling off their verandahs. Last Hongkong mail, which reached us a few days ago, brought news of the manager of the China Merchants' str. in this painful way, and now we regret to read that Mr. G. A. Chalmers, senior sub-accountant of the Chartered Bank, received fatal injuries through falling over the balustrade of his mess and died in hospital on Jan 26th. There must surely be some woefully inadequate style of construction prevalent in the colony, or Hongkong residents native and foreign are extremely reckless in the way they hang over verandah rails.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

OPENING AT HONGKONG.

To-morrow a branch of the Bank known as the Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, or Netherlands Trading Society, will be opened at Queen's Buildings.

This Society, which was established by Royal Charter in 1824, occupies a prominent position among leading companies. Its head office is at Amsterdam, while branches are established throughout the Netherlands Indies, and in the Straits Settlements, British India, China and West India.

From the balance sheet to December 31st 1904, which was presented to shareholders at the annual general meeting held on June 20th, 1905, we note that the company has a paid up capital of 45,000,000 guilders, or £3,750,000, and a reserve fund of 5,000,000 guilders, or £416,667. In addition to these figures the fixed deposits with its head office and Eastern branches aggregate £3,750,297. The net profits for the year under review, after deducting current expenses and writing off bad debts, and with the addition of the balance carried forward from 1903, were £233,488, out of which a dividend of eleven per cent was paid.

A CHINESE OPTIMIST.

The writer of "Notes on Native Affairs" in the N.C. Daily News says on Feb. 24th:—"Chinese of all grades are wondering where all the alarming reports have come from about an i-dynastic rising. A Nanking despatch states that Viceroy Chou Fu was warned the other day by the British Consul at Nanking, who in his turn is said to have got his information from his brother Consul in Chinkiang, that the Sixth Regiment stationed in Chinkiang was meditating rebellion. Secret instructions were at once sent by the Viceroy to the officer commanding the troops garrisoning Chinkiang and visited to make careful investigations into the matter, but in spite of the most searching enquiries nothing transpired either to confirm the alarming news given by the British Consul at Nanking, or to give cause for suspicion to the authorities that anything improper was on foot. Of course there is a talk about meditated risings of secret societies in the Yangtze Valley, but those reports are periodic and have been heard every spring for the past ten years. As a matter of fact as far as those who watch current events are aware, there was no secret or other body of men either in the Northern, Southern, or Central provinces which may be said to be strong enough at the present moment to make any stir in the country which would give cause for special alarm to the authorities.

NEW STATUE AT SHANGHAI.

LI HUNG CHANG HONORED.

The N.C. Daily News reports an interesting and unique ceremony which took place at the Memorial Temple to the late Marquis Li Hung-chang on Siccawei Road, Shanghai, a few days ago. The statue, which was to be unveiled, was presented to the family of China's great statesman by Messrs. H. Mandl & Co., as agents for the famous Krupp Company of Essen. Among those present were representatives from several consulates, and most of the leading commercial houses, while it would be safe to say that few Chinese officials resident in Shanghai were absent. The guests on arrival were received by a guard of honour, consisting of two companies of Chinese soldiers who had lined both sides of the approach to the temple. The assembled company gathered round the statue, which was hidden from view by a large red curtain.

Mr. Mandl, speaking in Chinese, said they were present for the unveiling of a statue of H. E. Li Hung-chang, Grand Secretary of the Wen Hua Thuan Hall, Viceroy of Chihli, and Marquis of the first class. He was one of the principal makers of history in the East during the nineteenth century. Wherever he had done work special memorial temples had been erected by Imperial command, part of the funds being provided by the Government and part by voluntary contributions of the gentry and people. Europeans commanded notable deeds be erasing statues of metal or stone so that future generations might look on them and gain inspiration. The deeds of H. E. Li Hung-chang had been truly remarkable, and therefore he (Mr. Mandl) and his partners had asked Mr. Lang, of Munich, to cast this statue, which had now been brought thousands of li across the seas to China. It was placed in Shanghai, because that was the town where most foreigners and Chinese congregated, where their tombs were. He and his partners had served H. E. Li Hung-chang for twenty years, and they felt grateful to him for his kindness. This statue was erected that future ages might know their gratitude to him, and all Europeans who knew of his deeds would say that what had been done was right.

The statue is mounted on a granite pedestal, on which is a bronze plate with a Chinese inscription. The statue itself is of bronze, and ten feet in height. It represents the veteran statesman in his official robes and hat, with a sword in his left hand. The sombreness of the bronze is relieved by the gilt with which the jacket is covered. It is an imposing piece of work, a worthy memorial of one of China's greatest men. H. E. Li Ching-mai, the only son of the late Marquis, is going to Austria, to which country he has been appointed Minister.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

TERRIBLE FIRE RAGING IN CANTON.

CANTON, February 27th.

A terrible fire is raging opposite the British Shamian Bridge.

MISSIONARIES MURDERED IN KIANGSI.

SHANGHAI, 26th February.

A purely local outbreak has occurred at Nanchangfu in Kiangsi Province.

It is reported that some French priests invited the local Chinese magistrate to a banquet, where refusing to agree to the demands of the priests for a large indemnity the magistrate either committed suicide or was attacked and killed by the French priests.

A mob promptly assembled and killed six Roman Catholic priests, burnt all the mission premises except the buildings of the China Inland Mission.

The Rev. Mr. Kingham, of the Plymouth Brethren Mission, with his wife and two children were also murdered.

Fourteen American Missionaries escaped by boat.

There is now no communication with Nanchang.

REPORTED EMEUTE AT PEKING.

SHANGHAI, 27th February.

It is believed that an emeute has occurred at Peking.

It is reported that troops under Yuan Shih-kai are surrounding the Palace.

[EDITOR'S SERVICE.]

VOLCANOES ACTIVE.

LONDON, February 25th.

Advices from New York state that Mount Pelee and La Soufriere are active, and there is a panic in Martinique, earthquakes have occurred in the islands, the most severe that have been felt for years.

THE CHINESE COMMISSIONERS.

LONDON, February 25th.

The Chinese Commissioners have arrived in London.

GERMAN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

LONDON, February 25th.

In consequence of fruitless negotiations to conclude the commercial treaty with America, the Reichstag has agreed to extend the "most favoured nation treatment" for one year, thus averting a tariff war.

THE WOMEN'S FRANCHISE BILL.

LONDON, February 25th.

Sir Charles Dilkes' Women's Franchise Bill provides that every man and woman shall be qualified to vote, and that no person shall be disqualified by sex or marriage from being a member of either of the Houses of Parliament.

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

LONDON, February 25th.

The Moors have now submitted a State Bank scheme to the Algeciras Conference, thus further complicating the situation.

THE WHITAKER WRIGHT LIQUIDATION.

LONDON, February 25th.

The liquidator of Whitaker Wright's London and Globe Finance Corporation reports that the assets have only realized £1,000,000, instead of three millions expected; and that there will consequently be no return to shareholders.

FRENCH TROOPS IN KUANGSI.

The following clipping seems to throw a little more light on one of our telegrams in this issue:—"A Peking despatch states that there is much indignation in the North and also in the Two Kiang provinces at what is an alleged recent breach of faith on the part of the French on the Kiangsi-Tengchow borders. Since 1903 there has been a body of French troops quartered at Lungchow, owing to the insurrection in Kiangsi. As this has been now suppressed, the French authorities consented recently to withdraw their troops across the frontier. News has now been received that instead of leaving Lungchow the French have suddenly increased their forces there by over 3,000 men. There is said to be great excitement over this in the South and remonstrances have been made to the French Government by the Waiwupu.

THE TEACHING OF HYGIENE IN SCHOOLS.

The report by Mr. E. A. Irving, Inspector of Schools, on the teaching of hygiene in the schools of Hongkong, affords interesting reading. Mr. Irving says:—

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, February 26th.

IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.
BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

A QUESTION OF PROCEDURE.

Judgment was given in the action re Han Fuk Cheung firm *ex parte* the Hung Yuan Bank.

His Lordship said—There are two questions of some importance raised in this case, and as they were now I took time to consider them. Dealing first with the point raised under the Legal Practitioners' Ordinance, 1871, section 33, I do not think even if it were applicable to the present case it would come under the order giving the solicitor a charge on the property secured after it had been appropriated to another object by process of law. Now I do not think that such an order would achieve the end which the solicitor in this case has in view. It would only be applicable as between him and his client, whereas what the solicitor wants is an order in favour of his client and as between that client and the creditor in the bankruptcy. He is, however, entitled to a charge upon such property that is recovered out of the bankruptcy by behalf of his client and I make such order. Coming now to the application under section 1 (33) of the Bankruptcy Ordinance the position presents to my mind grave difficulties, because the words of this section are sufficiently clear and the Official Receiver could not do otherwise than report as he has done. The property of the debtor has been preserved by the expeditious proceeding adopted by the solicitor in attaching the property and the bankrupt estate has benefited by it. He had at the same time notice of an available act of bankruptcy committed by the debtor and, therefore, in the words of the section he was not entitled to priority of payment of his costs of these proceedings. I could, of course, not take into consideration the hardship if it results from the law, but I thought it advisable to pause before deciding this case, because it was apparent that a very unsatisfactory state of affairs would result from an adverse order in this case. Proceedings by way of attachment where there is an absconding debtor would be abandoned and in every case proceedings in bankruptcy would be started in lieu thereof. We should then have half-a-dozen bankruptcy petitions in Court. The Official Receiver himself admitted that to support his report he must contend that bankruptcy proceedings should have been immediately started in view of proceedings by writ and subsequent attachment. This cannot have been contemplated by the Bankruptcy Ordinance, because the plaintiff in this action took proceedings which the law allowed him to take. The law, in fact, gives a creditor at least two remedies in the case of an absconding debtor: one to proceed under the Common Code of Procedure to attach property, the other by proceedings in bankruptcy. If there are two remedies, there cannot be only one; and if I were so to construe the Bankruptcy Ordinance I should be destroying the remedy of attachment, which is, since the Common Code of Procedure has taken its present form, the latest in point of time. It is perfectly true that if bankruptcy proceedings are started by another creditor the property recovered may have to go into the common fund, but that is no reason why the creditor should lose priority for his costs, which is the statutory reward of his diligence. It is a sound rule that, where two enactments are apparently in contradiction, the Court should never put the legislature in the position of having enacted an absurdity even through an oversight. I, therefore, hold that the words "any available act of bankruptcy" in the Bankruptcy Ordinance can only mean an act of bankruptcy for which the law provides no other remedy. I am glad to say that the learned Puisne Judge concurs in this interpretation; and the Official Receiver also, though he was bound to raise the point. There is this unsatisfactory side to the decision that there are two sets of costs with priority: those of the plaintiff in the action and those of the petitioning creditor in the bankruptcy. If such a case should occur again the Official Receiver's attention must be directed to the matter, and the Court will make such order on the hearing of the bankruptcy petition as the case seems to require. I, therefore, make the order asked for.

Tuesday, February 27th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE PEAK TRAMWAY LITIGATION.

The hearing of the action at the instance of D. E. Brown and others against the Hongkong High Level Tramway Company and Messrs. J. D. Humphreys and Son was resumed. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., appeared for the plaintiffs. He was instructed by Mr. Geo. Hastings (of the office of Mr. John Hastings) in the interests of plaintiff and by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson on behalf of the other dissentients. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. Harston (of Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding), appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Sharp, resuming his address, said he proposed to deal with the law and reply to the points raised by the plaintiffs. Referring to the notice convening the meeting which was said by the other side to be inadequate, they made two answers. If the transaction came under section 201 of the Company's Ordinance, it was enough that it should be indicated the section need not be named. Counsel read judgments in support of his contention, and said these showed that the notice would have been good if it had given notice that a resolution would be passed and that authority would be given to the liquidators to carry

out the arrangement. Alluding to the action of the plaintiffs, he would not put it so high as to say that they meant to ruin the Company if they did not get the price they wanted for their shares. For three months plaintiff was prepared to treat the resolution valid but finally he said—perhaps not in these words—I have got this control over you: I will ruin you unless you pay me. His attitude was a threatening one with a view to getting his terms. While he admitted it was a small point, shareholders were to be taken to know the Ordinance under which his company subsists and his own memorandum of articles.

His Lordship remarked that the decisions recited yesterday showed that judges had different opinions as to whether shareholders should be held to know their articles.

Mr. Sharp then proceeded to argue that the transaction did not come under section 201 of their Ordinance but under 101 of their own regulations—the ordinary power of winding up. The sale of the undertaking was part of the winding up and it was, within the power of the liquidator even without special sanction from the shareholders but more so if he has such sanction to sell the undertaking. The liquidator under a voluntary winding up was in a better position than an official liquidator acting under the Court. Under such a winding up the minority of shareholders would be obliged to fall in with the arrangement or have the option of taking cash or anything else for their shares. Proceeding, he argued that the purpose of section 201 was under reconstruction schemes to assist shareholders who did not desire to join the new company and who would be compelled apart from that section either to join the new company or sacrifice their interests. There was no reconstruction case coming within section 201 except where the shareholder must take shares or nothing. The *prima facie* case was that the shareholders should get cash, but if he chose to move in the matter he would be allowed to take shares instead. If he does nothing he would get cash—\$20, as in the present case. The crucial question was this—could the present reconstruction arrangement be carried out apart from the section? As he had pointed out in the case the arrangement permitted by the section could not be carried out apart from the section. Could this be? Clearly it could. The liquidator could have entered into an arrangement under which he sold the company out and out at a fixed price per share and that arrangement would have been binding on all dissentients—binding indeed upon the old company. The case did not fall under section 161, and it followed that the dissentients had no right to arbitrate. With regard to the second point raised in the statement of claim that the notice did not sufficiently indicate the scheme, he would say that what was required was that a notice should show the general nature of the business to be considered. It must not be read strictly but, as many cases said, in the way that an ordinary business man would

His Lordship—The notice seems to give a general idea that the company is going to be reconstructed, but the agreement does not seem to carry out the idea of reconstruction. The old company is to be sold to the new company. The difficulty in my mind is that there is no reconstruction that I can see. The liquidators are merely to sell the old undertaking to the new company and the new company is to be an independent body with an independent capital. Reconstruction is turning the old company into a new one. I cannot see in this agreement anything about capital.

Mr. Sharp—That is a point I am coming to; I will explain what is reconstruction.

His Lordship—That is getting back to the old point—that the notice does not give sufficient information as to how the scheme is to be carried out.

Mr. Sharp—If your Lordship will allow me to go on with my argument and then ask me for information for any points it will, I think, be better. An essential feature of reconstruction is the winding up of the old company. Then the new company is formed for the purpose of carrying on the old undertaking of the old company and usually for another purpose as well.

His Lordship—I cannot see that in the agreement.

Mr. Sharp—It acquires the old company's business.

His Lordship—I cannot see how it acquires it. It is now merely a sale of the old company to the new one.

Mr. Sharp—Yes, for the purpose of carrying on the work. The old is wound up and sold to the new.

After this,

Mr. Sharp said that, according to Buckley, reconstruction bore no fixed technical meaning, but the most essential part of a reconstruction was the formation of a new company to take over the assets of the old one.

His Lordship asked if it were possible to have a reconstruction without section 161. In Palmer it was laid down that there were the following modes of reconstruction. The first was by special act of Parliament, the second by means of a sale sanctioned by the Court, and the third by a voluntary winding up and proceeding under section 161; the fourth by means of an exchange of shares followed by a voluntary winding up, the fifth by means of a sale before winding up to be paid in shares of the new company.

Mr. Sharp—Supposing there had been no allusion to shares here and that it was wound up and a liquidator appointed, who sold the undertaking to the new company simultaneously created for the purpose. It does not matter what the proceeding is called. It is a legitimate transaction which would result in the new company carrying on the business of the old. Whether it is called "reconstruction,"

"re-organisation" or "amalgamation" is quite immaterial.

His Lordship—The difficulty I felt was whether the re-organisation as mentioned in the notice that the undertaking would be sold to the new company, and as you put it a compulsory sale of shares for cash is possibly a re-organisation.

Mr. Sharp—You can only set aside such a transaction on the ground that it is fraudulent. The company was wound up by the consent of the majority and the liquidator was appointed. He has statutory powers and he chooses to sell to the new company.

His Lordship—The precedent of re-organisation did not contemplate that.

Mr. Sharp—I don't think it matters what the transaction is called.

His Lordship—The point now is whether there was sufficient notice to the shareholders whether the notice which was first re-organisation was sufficient as it afterwards turned out to be proceedings by way of sale to a new company for cash.

Mr. Sharp—It is not re-organisation under the Act. It is wholly independent of the Act.

It was a perfectly proper transaction which may or may not technically be called re-organisation. Continuing his argument, counsel indicated that the \$10,000 paid out of the funds of the old company to Benjamin, Kelly and Potts was for brokerage and legal and other expenses—not for promotion, as stated. He dealt with the grounds of objection urged by plaintiff against the resolutions, and afterward replied to various points which arose in the course of debate. The first was the mode of arbitration. Although they had offered arbitration they denied that plaintiff was entitled to arbitration. They might consider the mode of arbitration to which he was entitled. Upon that point he would only observe that the articles overrode section 202. He also submitted that in any event the resolution to wind up was valid and the other resolutions could be confirmed. Whatever happened, the old company was in liquidation. Another point was that His Lordship could not consider the case of shareholders away from the Colony. The articles provided for a ten days' notice and those who were beyond the radius of that notice must leave attorneys. If they did not do so or the attorneys declined to act, the shareholders themselves must abide by the consequence. Passing on to another matter, he would suggest as a proposition of law that the Court was always disposed to support the majority against a dissentient minority in anything the majority was empowered to do and may have done irregularly. Of course he did not admit that they had done anything irregular, what would happen if the plaintiff succeeded in this case?

His Lordship—Obtaining the injunction?

Mr. Sharp—Yes, one of two things would happen. The resolution would have to be passed over again. There is no doubt about that. A point must not be overlooked that we are not the new company after all, although we are in a position to exercise control. The new company has been registered with our consent, and it could not be independent of us. If it did we should be left in an awkward position. It has entered into a binding agreement to buy Smith's concession from the China Commercial Company and will have to carry out that agreement. It might carry out the new line after all. I don't say it would. But one of these two things must occur. Either we pass this resolution over again or what would be infinitely worse the new company, being in a position, might act against us and do what the majority of shareholders decided to prevent by agreeing to amalgamation. I submit also that the new company ought to be joined in this case.

His Lordship—Plaintiff asks for an injunction to prevent the resolution being carried out, and you say the new company should have been joined?

Mr. Sharp—Yes. He added that to set aside the resolution would be setting aside the agreement, and that could not be done without the new company being before the Court.

Dealing with the personal aspect of the case, he pointed out that plaintiff knew about the scheme before he attended the meeting, because he referred to newspaper articles on the subject and discussed it in detail. If there was any insufficiency in the notice, the plaintiff failed on that ground. He acquiesced in the validity of the resolution and never suggested it was invalid until he failed to get out of the liquidators the \$25 per share which he wanted.

The Court rose at 4:20.

After this,

Mr. Sharp—It acquires the old company's business.

His Lordship—I cannot see how it acquires it. It is now merely a sale of the old company to the new one.

Mr. Sharp—Yes, for the purpose of carrying on the work. The old is wound up and sold to the new.

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POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, February 27th.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

ASSAULT.

A. Pereira was charged with assaulting the defendant of trams No. 10.

H. J. Gedge, sworn, said he was returning from the races on the off-day in the said car, by which defendant was also a passenger.

When near Arsenal Street he saw the defendant run up alongside the car and say something to the conductor, which the man did not apparently understand, but he eased down in speed. The defendant again approached the conductor and struck him on the head. Witness told the conductor to take defendant's name and address and summons him. He also asked the defendant why he dealt the blow, to which Pereira replied that there was a lady in the back part of the car who wanted to get out.

After further evidence had been heard, defendant was asked what he had to say. He stated that he was travelling in the rear of the car with his sister. He got out, but before she could the car moved on. He ran up and told the motorman to stop. The car slowed down, but did not stop. He ran forward again and told the conductor to stop the car, at the same time tipping him on the hand.

His Worship held that there was no justification for defendant's action, and ordered him to pay a fine of \$10.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

LARCENY.

Wong Fat and Li Ho were charged with snatching a purse, containing \$37, from a native who had just arrived from Singapore.

Inspector Warnock stated that as the complainant was walking along Queen's Road on Monday he was accosted by the first defendant near Ladder Street. While they were talking the defendant snatched his purse and ran away.

Complainant pursued him, and as he gained on Wong the defendant threw the purse to the second defendant who disappeared with it. The master was reported to the Police, and later in the day the defendants were arrested.

The first defendant admitted the charge, but said the second took no part in the robbery. As no evidence could be produced to prove that he did, he was discharged. His Worship sentenced the first defendant to six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

ROTH IN THE WAY.

Chief Engineer John, of the German steamer *Seafeld*, proceeded against A. Lesch on summons on a charge of assault.

The Chief Engineer stated that on the 26th instant when leaving his room to go on deck he met the defendant coming from the mess room. As he was not on good terms with the defendant he went to the right to avoid meeting him; the defendant altered his direction and walked towards him. Witness said—

"Why don't you get out of my road?" The defendant did not reply, but struck him a blow on the jaw. He reported the matter to the Chief Officer, the police flag was hoisted and the defendant given in charge. Lesch was formerly second engineer, but in consequence of what happened at Vladivostock in January he was degraded, and was being returned home as a passenger. During Monday forenoon defendant constantly tried to annoy complainant. On one occasion when witness was passing defendant's room he heard him say— "Draw the curtain; don't let the monkeys look in."

In his statement defendant told his Worship that he tried to avoid complainant, but could not as the latter always got in his way. When they met in the alley-way complainant pushed him and said— "Why don't you get out of my way?" Defendant then did likewise, and asked a similar question, but did not strike the complainant.

His Worship bound defendant over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for six months.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

EIGHTH CLUB RACE.

Championship Class.—This race was sailed on Sunday last in a strong wind. *Dione* had the bad luck to touch Lyemann Beacon in rounding. *Elsbeth* won very easily.*Elsbeth* ... 1 10 20*Verona* ... 1 19 45*Dione* ... 1 ... disqualifiedOne Design Class.—This was sailed on a previous Sunday by mutual consent. As there was no starter, times were not taken, but *Kathleen* won quite easily on a fluke day.Order of finish—*Kathleen*, *Colleen*, *Mira* and *Boudoir*.Handicap Class.—Master Slade was unfortunately prevented by his doctor from sailing at the last moment. His crew, Capt. Ward therefore, took the tiller, and came in first. Not being a member of the club, his win cannot count for marks. An objection against *Gloria* starting was not sustained.*Gloria* ...

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CITY HALL.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders in and subscribers to the CITY HALL will be held at the CITY HALL, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 28th Feb., 1906, at 4 P.M.

By Order,

F. B. L. BOWLEY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1906. [510]

THE BOWLING CLUB, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

M. R. J. L. COTTER has as from January 1st, 1906, ceased to have any connection with the above Club.

All persons or Companies having any claims against the Club are requested to furnish an itemized account to the Secretary, Mr. E. G. JORDAN.

By Order of the Committee,

A. B. MOULDER,
Chairman.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1906. [517]

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, St. GEORGE'S BUILDING, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, 1906, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1905, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th March, to WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1906. [511]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, St. GEORGE'S BUILDING, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on WEDNESDAY, 14th March, 1906, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1905, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 16th to WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1906. [512]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the OFFICES of the General Agents, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 21st March, both days inclusive.

By Order,

J. A. MATHESON & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1906. [513]

TO LET.

NO. 5, SEYMOUR TERRACE, Four-Roomed House with Garden, Furnished or Unfurnished from April or earlier.

Apply to—

WONG KAM FUK,
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1906. [514]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undesignated has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 3rd March, 1906, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Daddell Street,

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—

TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, OVERMANTELS with BEVELLED MIRRORS, EXTENSION DINING TABLE, TEAK SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED MIRRORS, DINNER WAGGONS, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, OCCASIONAL TABLES, ICE CHEST, &c., &c.

DOUBLE and SINGLE WARDROBES with BEVELLED MIRRORS, TEAK BUREAUX with BEVELLED MIRRORS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, &c.

Terms—As Customary.

On View from Friday, the 2nd March, 1906.
Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1906. [515]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "BENVOBLICH," Captain Thomson, will be despatched as above on or about the 15th March.

To be followed by s.s.

"BENLEDI," About the 25th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVI, GIBSON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1906. [516]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Company, St. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of MARCH, 1906, at 11.30 a.m., when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTION.

That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$20,000,000 by the creation and issue of 50,000 NEW SHARES of \$10 Each fully paid up to be offered at par and if accepted to be allotted to the persons constituting the Shareholders of the Company according to the Company's register of Shareholders on the first day of July, 1906, in the proportion of One New Share for every three Old Shares in the Company held by the respective Shareholders thereof, the amount payable on each of such New Shares to be paid on the 31st day of July, 1906, and that failing such allotment as aforesaid the said New Shares be disposed of by the General Manager in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association.

Dated the 24th day of February, 1906.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,

General Managers.
496 Green Island Cement Co. Ltd.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the OFFICES of the COMPANY, King's Buildings, Connaught Road, in the CITY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1905, and the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st February to the 7th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1906. [411]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 8th March, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st instant to the 8th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,

C. PEMBERTON,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1906. [399]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company at Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of MARCH, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the resolutions set out below, which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the Sixteenth day of February, 1906, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES WHITTALL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1906.

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the following manner:

The following Article shall be substituted for Article 130, namely:—

130. The Board, through its Secretary, shall make Yearly Statements of the Accounts of the Company from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, in each and every year, which shall be duly audited and presented to the Shareholders at each of the Ordinary Meetings of the Company, together with a Report on the general position of the Company.

(2) That the Board, through its Secretary, shall make a Statement of the Accounts of the Company as from the 1st day of May, 1905, to the 31st day of December, 1905, which shall be duly audited and presented to the Shareholders at the next Ordinary Meeting of the Company to be held during 1906 and that, in addition to the Accounts of the Company have already been audited and presented to the Shareholders to the 30th April, 1906, no further or other Statements of the Accounts of the Company for the year 1905 shall be called for by, or presented to, the Shareholders in respect of Article 130 as this day substituted.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half year ending 31st December, 1905, at the rate of One Pound and Fifteen Shillings per Share of \$125 is payable on and after Monday, the 26th day of February, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1906. [495]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 12 per cent. per Share for the Six months ending 31st December 1905, declared at Monday's Ordinary Yearly Meeting, will be payable at the premises of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after Tuesday, the 27th February, and Shareholders are requested to apply for DIVIDEND WARRANTS at the Company's Office, QUEEN'S BUILDING, New Fray.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

THOS. L. ROSE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1906. [504]

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG.

Leasees and Manager: MAURICE E. BANDMANN

IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT OF THE WORLD RENOWNED

BANDMANN

OPERA CO.

UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF

MAURICE E. BANDMANN,

And by special arrangement with MR. GEORGE EDWARDS and the GAIETY THEATRE, LONDON

SEASON FOR

TWO WEEKS ONLY.

TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY), 28th FEB.

LITTLE MICHUS.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 1ST MARCH

EARL AND THE GIRL.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE First PRACTICE of "THE CRUSADERS" will take place on

MONDAY, the 5th March, in the CITY HALL, at 5.30 p.m. Both VOCAL & ORCHESTRAL

Members are requested to attend.

E. T. D. SAYLE,
Hon. Sec. HONGKONG Philharmonic Society
Car. of The Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1906. [503]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

A MEETING of MEMBERS will be held

at the COFFEE ROOM at the RACE COURSE, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY),

28th inst., at 5.15 p.m.

BUSINESS.—To elect a COMMITTEE

and draw up a PROGRAMME for the ensuing season.

C. G. MACKIE,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1906. [493]

ZETLAND LODGE, NO. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of ZETLAND LODGE will be held at the FREE-MASONS HALL, on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 8.30 p.m. precisely.

Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1906. [476]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

M. R. RICHARD HANCOCK is authorized

to Sign the name of our Firm for

Procurement.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,

Hongkong, 26th February, 1906. [502]

NOW ON SALE.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, IN DO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &c., WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED THE CHINA DIRECTORY AND THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST FOR 1906.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherland India to Siberia, in which Europeans trade. Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate GUIDES FOR THE TOURIST, giving every detail in connection with the places, their History, Topography, &c., &c.

The information in these Descriptions consists of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the TRADE of each Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume.

Royal Octavo — Complete with Fourteen Maps and Plans, pp. 1,750, \$10.00. Directory only, pp. 1,300, \$6.00.

The Directories and Descriptions are of

CHINA
PEKING • Wuhu Canton
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Feitaiho Hankow Kowloon
Taku Yochow Lappa
Newchwang Shansi Samshai
Tairen Ichang Kongmoo
Port Arthur Chungking Wuchowfu
Chefoo Hangchow Kwangchauwan
Weilaiwei Ningpo Pakhoi
Kiaochow Wenchow Hoibow
Shanghai Santa Lungchow
Foochow Foochow Mengtze
Chinkiang Amoy Hokow
Nanking Swatow Szemao

JAPAN AND FORMOSA
Tokyo Osaka Keeling
Yokohama Moji Tainanfu
Hyogo Nagasaki Takow
Kobe Hakodate Anping
Shimonoseki Tamsui

ESTEAN SIBERIA
Vladivostok Nicolajewsk

COREA
Seoul Wonsan Mokpo
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HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES
MACAO

FRANC INDO-CHINA
Hanoi Annam Tourane
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PHILIPPINES
Manil Iloilo Cebu

BORNEO
Sarawak Labuan British N. Borneo

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley

MALAY STATES
Johore Sungai Ujong Selangor
Pahang Jelutong Perak

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Batavia Samarang Padang
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East Coast of Sumatra

NAVAL SQUADRONS

British German Russian

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OFFICERS OF COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS

The book is printed from New Type specially

reserved for the purpose, and uniformly in every

arrangement greatly facilitates reference.

The ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RESIDENTS

contains the names of over

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carefully arranged, with the initials as well as the surnames in strictly alphabetical order, so that any name can be found instantly.

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THE MAPS AND PLANS

have been engraved by one of the most eminent

Firms in Great Britain and are corrected and

brought up to date. They consist this year of

fourteen of the following:

COLORED PLATE OF FLAGS OF FOREIGN HONGS

MAP OF THE FAR EAST

PLAN OF YOKOHAMA

PLAN OF KOBE AND MIYOGO

PLAN OF FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS, TIENTSIN

PLAN OF TSINGTAU (KIAOCHAU)

PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSION, SHANGHAI

PLAN OF HONGKOW (SHANGHAI) WITH INLET

Showing the EXTENDED SETTLEMENT

LARGE PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA

PLAN OF NEW TERRITORY (KOWLOON)

PLAN OF KOWLOON

PLAN OF MANILA

PLAN OF SAIGON

PLAN OF SINGAPORE

PLAN OF PERAKA

PLAN OF BATAVIA

The CHRONICLE covers the notable events of the last half century in the Far East together with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia, the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Chambers of Commerce, Scales of Commissions, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp Duties, Postal Guide, Signal Codes, Chinese Festivals, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures, and other Commercial Information including:

TREATIES WITH CHINA

Great Britain — Nanking, 1842; Tientsin, 1858; Tariff Agreement and Rules, 1859; Convention, 1860; Rules for Joint Investigation of Customs Seizures, 1869; Chefoo, 1876, with Additional Article; Opium Convention, 1886; Chungking Convention, 1891; Tibet Sikkim Convention, 1890; Burmese Convention 1897; Kowloon Extension, 1898; Weihaiwei 1898; Convention, Commercial, Shanghai, 1902; Emigration Convention, 1904.

France — Tientsin, 1858; Convention, 1860; Tientsin, 1858; Conventions, 1863, 1887, and 1895; Frontier Trade Regulations.

United States — Tientsin, 1858; Additional, 1868; Peking, 1880; Immigration, 1894; Commercial, 1903.

Germany — Tientsin, 1861; Peking, 1880; Kiaochow Convention, 1898; Railway and Mining Concession, 1898.

Japan — Shimonoseki, 1858; Liao-tung Convention, 1895; Commercial, 1896; New Ports, 1896. Supplementary Commercial, 1903.

Russia — St. Petersburg, 1881; Russian Land Trade, 1881.

Portugal, 1888; Commercial Treaty, 1904. FINAL PROTOCOL made between China and Eleven Powers, 1904.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN

Great Britain, 1894; Duties Convention, 1895; Russia, Agreements as to Corea; United States, Extrusion Treaty, 1886; Great Britain (Alliance) 1905; Russia (Peace Treaty) 1905.

TREATIES WITH COREA

Japan, 1876; Japan Supplementary, 1876; Japan, 1905; United States, 1882; Great Britain, 1895.

TREATIES WITH SIAM

Great Britain, 1856 and 1899; France, 1893; and 1904; Japan, 1893; Russia, 1899.

Great Britain and France, Shantou Frontier.

Great Britain and Russia, Railway Convention, 1899.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS

TRADE REGULATIONS

China, Japan, Siam, Corea.

CHINESE LEGISLATION

Revised Regulations for the Construction of Railways in China

Experimental Regulations for the Registration of Trade Marks.

Temporary Mining Regulations in China.

LEGAL DOCUMENTS

Order in Council for Government of H.B.M.'s Subjects in China and Corea, Rules of H.B.M.'s Supreme and other Courts in China, &c.; Tables of Court and Consular Fees; Charter of the Colony of Hongkong, Malaya States Federation Agreement; Table of Hongkong Court Fees; Admiralty Rules, Foreign Jurisdiction Act; Regulations for the Consular Courts of United States, United States Consular and Courts Fees; Rules of Court of Consuls of Shanghai; Regulations for Foreign Companies in Japan; Chinese Passenger Act; Hongkong Licences, Trade Marks, and Letters Patent Fees; Port Regulations for China; New Harbour Regulations for Japan.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

THE NOSE-BLEACHING HAMMER—DISTILLATION OF GOLD—GIGANTIC PEGION MATCHES—A LIGHT THAT MYSTIFIES—THE COMING PLANT FOOD—REARING PLANTS GROW—THE BIGGEST CABLE—A PARADOX OF OUR SENSES—NATIONAL LONGEVITY.

Red nose due to enlarged blood vessels, which result from various causes, such as very slight freezing, and are much less often produced by drinking than is generally supposed. In the improved process of Prof. Lassar, of Berlin, the blood-vessels are reduced by prickings with a little hammer of about forty platinum needles. The instrument is driven by an electro-motor, and causes free bleeding in a few minutes, six or eight sittings, at the rate of one or two per week, bleaching the brightest nose to its normal colour. The prickings—which may be combined with the use of galvanic canals or electrolytic needles—may serve also for removing birth-marks and other blemishes of the skin.

Gold has been easily distilled by Henri Moissan in the electric furnace, its boiling point being higher than that of copper but lower than that of lime. In a cold tube, the vapour condensed partly in the form of mass gold, partly as microscopic crystals, the general properties being those of finely divided gold. In alloys with copper and tin, the gold distills over last. On distilling an alloy of tin and gold, a purple of Cassius is obtained in the dry way.

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A remarkable effect of pile-driving was lately observed at Rotterdam. On withdrawing some piles that had been rammed through quicksand by 150 to 200 strokes per minute the points were found to be charred by friction and they ignited spontaneously on contact with the air.

A faintly luminous mist in the bulb and on the fingers has been noted by Prof. Sommer on rubbing electric light bulbs that have been not long in use. No satisfactory explanation has been given.

A novel flame arc accidentally discovered by Prof. Birkeland of Christiania University, has led to the construction of a special electric furnace, and this gives promise of making Norway the centre of an important new industry. In the new furnace, the electrodes are arranged equatorially between the poles of a powerful electro-magnet, when a disc-shaped arc of remarkable stability is produced. This flame arc has powerful effect in various reactions but is particularly efficient in causing the chemical combination of the nitrogen and oxygen of the atmosphere. Experiments with this method of fixing nitrogen have now been in progress for two or three years. A commercial stage was reached a few months ago with the opening at Notodden of a factory having three furnaces of 750 horse-power each, and since then the air has been drawn upon for producing a supply of nitric acid, calcium nitrate and calcium nitrite. The calcium nitrate has proven equal to natural saltpeter as a manure, while the nitrite is valuable for making dyes. The process has proven so successful that a factory using 30,000 horse-power is already projected, and Norway's waterfalls may be expected to furnish our plant food as Chile's store of natural fertilizer disappears.

It is now possible to hear and see plants grow. In the apparatus of two Germans, the growing plant is connected with a disc having in its centre an indicator which moves visibly and regularly, and this movement, magnified fifty times over a scale, shows the progress in growth. When the disc and indicator which are of metal are brought into circuit with an electric hammer, the current being interrupted at divisions of the disc, the growth of the plant is perceptible to the ear as well as to the eye.

The layer of the sea taken up by the clouds each year is now estimated at fourteen feet in thickness. The winds carry the clouds to land, where the water falls as rain, to find its way in due time back to the ocean.

A chain cable just completed at Pontypool, South Wales, for a Cunard ship, is the largest ever made. The iron is 3½ inches in diameter at the smallest part of the link, and each link is about 22 inches in length, weighing with the steel stud, about 169 pounds. In a test of three links, a strain of 108.8 tons, elongated each link about 1 inch. The full power of the testing machine, believed to have given a tension of 370 tons, was applied without breaking the sample, which thus endured a test about 90 per cent. higher than the usual requirement. The same makers furnished the cables of the Great Eastern, which had the unprecedented diameter of 2½ inches.

The physiological zero, or the temperature that seems to the human body neither warm nor cold, has been investigated by M. Maurel, a French physiologist. He immersed his body in baths of air and water of various temperatures, and has brought out the surprising fact that the normal temperature is considerably below that of the skin, or between 88 deg. and 91 deg. F. A bath having our own temperature gives us a sensation of heat—a curious fact due to the action of the heat-regulating mechanism of the body.

The brightness of the corona or ring of light encircling the sun, was measured by M. Chas. Fabry during the recent total eclipse. He found the light of a point a twentieth of a degree from the sun's edge to be equivalent to about 720 candle-power, or a little more than a fourth of the brightness of the full moon. The sky near the un eclipsed sun is 2,000 times as bright.

Lata statistics show that a Spaniard lives less than two-thirds as long as a Norwegian. The average duration of life is, in Norway, 50 years; England, 45; Belgium, 44; Switzerland, 44; France, 43; Austria, 39; Germany, 39; Italy, 39; Bavaria, 37; and Italy 32.

Portugal, 1888; Commercial Treaty, 1889; Liao-tung Convention, 1895; Commercial, 1896; New Ports, 1896. Supplementary Commercial, 1903.

Japan — Shimonoseki, 1858; Liao-tung Convention, 1895; Commercial, 1896; New Ports, 1896. Supplementary Commercial, 1903.

Russia — St. Petersburg, 1881; Russian Land Trade, 1881.

The WRECK OF THE "VALENCIA."

NARRATIVE OF THE DISASTER.

Shortly after 6 o'clock p.m. on January 24th, a party of six survivors of the Valencia reached Bamfield Creek cable station, and from them was obtained the first connected account of the last scenes on board that ill-fated vessel, whose loss was notified in our telegrams at the time. The boatswain estimates that there were over 100 aboard after all the boats had left, including passengers and crew. Of the crew, those who were known to be aboard the vessel when she broke up this afternoon, besides Captain Johnson, were First Officer Holmes and Second Officer Peterson. The boatswain gives a clear account of that affair. He says that on the voyage up a view was obtained frequently of the American shore, though the weather was thick.

They could not obtain their reckoning, however, owing to the fog, and they used the sounding machine until they struck twenty-seven fathoms. The course was then changed, and just as they turned west, they struck heavily on the rock. Captain Johnson ordered full speed astern, and the ship yielded, but, becoming clear, began to fill rapidly. Realising that she would fill in a short time, he had her hauled to the beach. She went aground easily and rested gently.

In an interview at Bamfield Creek to-night

Boatswain McCarthy told the story of the wreck. He said the steamer Valencia had been going by dead reckoning and overran her distance. Soundings had been made three and four times an hour. The steamer struck at 11.45 p.m. on Monday about midship, the first officer, quartermaster and a seaman engaged in sounding having ten minutes before got thirty fathoms. Shortly before the steamer struck she was going at half speed.

Captain Johnson immediately shouted "hard a-starboard" to the quarter-master, and gave orders to sound the bilges, which was done. The captain then called to the engineer and asked if the steamer was making much water.

Before the engineer could reply, the firemen began clambering up from the fireroom, telling the engineers she was filling. Captain Johnson rang for full speed astern and made for the beach.

The propeller had only made a few revolutions when the vessel struck and listed to port. Captain Johnson was on the bridge when the vessel struck with the second officer. He ran down and gave orders to have two of the seven boats lowered to the saloon deck rail.

Instantly the passengers rushed to the rail and over crowded the boats. During the excitement they cut whatever lines they could lay hands upon. The boats broke about the same time the lines were cut and both boats were smashed at the sides of the vessel, capsizing the passengers and crew in them. The crew then threw lines out, and by means of Jacob's ladders, succeeded in getting about six of the passengers on board again. The boats, when lost, were mostly filled with women and children.

A lady and gentleman—with a little child tried to get in one boat. The father succeeded and the mother tried to pass the child, but a wave struck her and washed the child from her arms. The child was lost before her eyes. One life raft was also lowered, but it was dashed to pieces. After this four boats succeeded in getting away from the ship, all full of passengers. This left one boat and two life rafts.

The captain, after consulting with the mate, asked McCarthy to take charge, which he did, and called for volunteers, and the firemen who reached shore in safety responded. The captain instructed them to pull alongside the boat and find a place to get ashore

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
 AMERICA MART, Japanese ste., 3,460, Philip
 Going, 27th Feb., San Francisco via ports
 29th Jan., General—Tayo Kien Kaisha.
 ANGHIN, German str., 1,000, D. Reimers, 27th
 February—Bangkok via Swatow 19th Feb.,
 Rice—Butterfield & Swine.
 EMMA LUYKEN, German str., 1,109, Cornand
 27th Feb.—Saigon 22nd Feb., Rice and
 Flour—Chinese.
 FERNDEINE, British str., 2,447, Fisher, 27th
 Feb.—Rangoon 13th Feb., Rice—Order.
 FURST BRUNSWICK, German Flagship, 13,000,
 Wilken, 27th Feb.—from Labuan.
 HAILAN, French str., 373, L. Andersen, 26th
 February—Pakhoi and Hichow 25th Feb.,
 General—R. Marti.
 HAIMUN, British str., 636, A. J. Robson, 27th
 February—Swatow 26th Feb., General—
 Douglas & Spratt & Co.
 IRIS, American transport, 2,970, Whitton, 27th
 Feb.—Manila 22nd Feb.
 JACOB DIEDERICHSEN, German str., 623, D.
 Henk, 27th Feb.—Kohu 27th Feb., Coal—
 Johnson & Co.
 RECONDER, British cable ship, 678, A. Neagle
 26th Feb.—Singapore 16th Feb.
 RUMI, British str., 1,619, R. W. Almond, 27th
 Feb.—Manila 24th February, General—
 Stewart, Tomes & Co.
 SUMATRA, British str., 2,976, E. W. do W.
 Bruce, 27th Feb.—Yokohama 13th Feb.,
 General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 WOOLWICH, British str., 1,919, A. Stoker, 27th
 Feb.—Yokohama 18th Feb.—Dowdell & Co.
 YEDDO, British str., 2,974, D. Baird, 27th Feb.—
 Foochow 25th Feb., General—Arnold
 Karberg & Co.
 ZIETEN, German str., 4,088, F. von Binzer
 7th Feb.—Yokohama and Shanghai 24th
 Feb., Mail and General—Melechers & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

February 27th.

Choufa, German str., for Bangkok.

Fernende, British str., for Kobe.

Haimun, British str., for Swatow.

Mawang, British str., for Sandakan.

Ningpo, British str., for Ningpo.

Saini Biele, British str., for Singapore.

Sesia, German str., for Singapore.

Zieter, German str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

February 27th.

Benlaric, British str., for London.

Cairo, Norwegian str., for Saigon.

Carl Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.

Chituen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

Chontal, German str., for Hoilow.

Chunsang, British str., for Samarang.

Den of Main, British str., for Nagasaki.

Haitan, British str., for Coast Ports.

Hongsang, British str., for Shanghai.

Kashin, British str., for Canton.

Loughor, French str., for Shanghai.

Tawan, British str., for Bangkok.

Tean, British str., for Manila.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German str. *Aegir* reports: Fine steady
 weather and southerly winds.The British str. *Haimun* reports: Fresh
 northerly wind, overcast but clear.The German str. *Emilia Luyken* reports: On
 24th Feb. passed British 4-m. barque L.A.P.W.
 in lat. 11° 23' N., long 110° E., bound southerly.The British str. *Rubi* reports: Light to
 moderate S.W. winds up to the Pratas. From
 there to Hongkong fresh N.E. winds and dull
 weather.The British str. *Woolwich* reports: Strong
 N.E. winds and rain throughout. On 25th Feb.
 passed submerged wreck of a junk about 49 feet
 long. Approx. position, lat. 26° 33' N., long.
 121° 11' E.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

February 27th.

ABERDEEN DOCKS—Fernandes Hermanos,
 Hebe.COWLOON DOCKS—Tyr. Hyades, Vigilante,
 Empress of Japan, Likiu, Nanning, Langshan,
 Charles Hardwick, U.S.S. Wisconsin, Progress,
 Fathian, Kwang Tung.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—Shantung.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

February 27th.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
 LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN."

Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for
 the above Port TO-DAY, the 28th inst.,
 at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
 General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1906. [506]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
 CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARIBATOON APCAR."

Captain E. Fey, will be despatched for the above
 Ports TO-MORROW, 1st March, at 3 P.M.

Instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,
 Agents.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1906. [488]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
 GATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT),
 Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG,
 RANGOON, COLOMBO, BOMBAY,
 KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT
 SAID.(Taking cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS,
 to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED
 SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and
 ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRIA."

Captain Collandini, will be despatched as above
 on MONDAY, the 5th March.This Steamer has splendid accommodation for
 passengers, electric light and carries a doctor
 and stewardess.For information as to Passage and Freight,
 apply toSANDER, WIELER & CO.,
 Agents.

Princes' Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1906. [3]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
 ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF
 2 Days Across the Pacific is the "EMPIRE LINE." Saving 3 to 7 days' Ocean Travel
 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER,
 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.PROPOSED SAILINGS: (Subject to Alteration).
 R.M.S. LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER
 "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 6,000 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 7th Mar. ... 28th Mar.
 "EMPEROR OF CHINA" 6,000 " ... WEDNESDAY, 28th Mar. ... 18th April.
 "ATENIAN" 3,882 " ... WEDNESDAY, 11th April ... 5th May.
 "EMPEROR OF INDIA" 6,600 " ... WEDNESDAY, 18th April ... 9th May.
 "MONTEAGLE" 4,425 " ... WEDNESDAY, 2nd May ... 26th May.THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at
 SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA of JAPAN), KOBE,
 YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the Company's PACIFIC
 OVERLAND TRAINS, DAILY from the PACIFIC to the ATLANTIC WITHOUT
 CHANGE.Hongkong to London, 1st Class, ... via St. Lawrence £200; via New York £62.
 " and 1st Class Rail, ... " 240, " 542.
 R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATENIAN" (1st "Interim date" 1st April) only
 Inter mediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD,
 SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval
 and Japanese Governments

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent.
 Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake PierPENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
 STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL REMARKS

LONDON and ANTWERP SUMATRA About 28th Freight and
 VIASINGAPORE, PENANG, SUMATRA, E. W. Bruce. February Passage.

COLOMBO PORT SAID and LIBERIA, Capt. Ehlers. (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo) On 7th Mar. Freight.

MABESSEILLES YOKOHAMA, Capt. Kier. (Calling at Singapore) On 13th Mar. Freight.

YOKOHAMA AVIASHANGHAI, SOCOTRA About 4th Freight only.

MOJI and KOBE, W. R. Hickey. March

SHANGHAI, OCEANIA, About 9th Freight and
 W. Bayard, B.N.R. March Passage.LONDON &C., VIA USUAL PORTS DONGOLA Noon, 10th See Special
 OF CALL, G. Phillips. March Advertisement.For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT,
 Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1906.

1

12

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING					
To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m" and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.					
1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.	2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.	3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.	4. From Naval Yard to East Point.		
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BREMEN.	BRIT. STR.	E. W. BRUCE.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DONGOLA.	BRIT. STR.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	ABOUT 28TH INST.
LONDON & ANTWERP.	BENYVORLICH.	BRIT. STR.	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	ABOUT 10TH MAR., AT NOON.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	ACHILLES.	BRIT. STR.	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	ABOUT 15TH MAR.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	ALCINOUS.	BRIT. STR.	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	ABOUT 19TH MAR.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	DIOMED.	BRIT. STR.	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	ABOUT 27TH MAR.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	TEITAL.	BRIT. STR.	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	ON 10TH APRIL.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL.	TOURANE.	FRAN. STR.	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	ON 24TH APRIL.
MARITINATIN	ZETEEN.	GER. STR.	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	ON 28TH APRIL.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SUMATRA.	BRIT. STR.	—	MECHERS & CO.	ON 31ST MAR., AT 1 P.M.
LONDON & ANTWERP.	DONGOLA.	BRIT. STR.	—	MECHERS & CO.	TO-DAY, AT NOON.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	BENYVORLICH.	BRIT. STR.	—	MECHERS & CO.	ON 13TH MAR.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	ACHILLES.	BRIT. STR.	—	MECHERS & CO.	ON 17TH MAR.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	ALCINOUS.	BRIT. STR.	—	MECHERS & CO.	ON 21ST MAR.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	DIOMED.	BRIT. STR.	—	MECHERS & CO.	ON 25TH MAR.
MARITINATIN	TEITAL.	FRAN. STR.	—	MECHERS & CO.	ON 29TH MAR.
LONDON & ANTWERP.	ZETEEN.	GER. STR.	—	MECHERS & CO.	ON 1ST APRIL.
LONDON & ANTWERP.	SUMATRA.	GER. STR.	—	MECHERS & CO.	ON 5TH APRIL.
LONDON & ANTWERP.	DONGOLA.	GER. STR.	—	MECHERS & CO.	ON 9TH APRIL.
LONDON & ANTWERP.	BENYVORLICH.	GER. STR.	—	MECHERS & CO.	ON 13TH APRIL.
LONDON & ANTWERP.	ACHILLES.	GER. STR.	—	MECHERS & CO.	ON 17TH APRIL.
LONDON & ANTWERP.	ALCINOUS.	GER. STR.	—	MECHERS & CO.	ON 21ST APRIL.
LONDON & ANTWERP.	DIOMED.	GER. STR.	—	MECHERS & CO.	ON 25TH APRIL.
MARITINATIN	TOURANE.	FRAN. STR.	—	MECHERS & CO.	ON 29TH APRIL.
LONDON & ANTWERP.	ZETEEN.	GER. STR.	—	MECHERS & CO.	ON 1ST MAY.
LONDON & ANTWERP.	SUMATRA.	GER. STR.	—	MECHERS & CO.	ON 5TH MAY.
LONDON & ANTWERP.	DONGOLA.	GER. STR.	—	MECHERS & CO.	ON 9TH MAY.
LONDON & ANTWERP.	BENYVORLICH.	GER. STR.	—	MECHERS & CO.	ON

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FOR NIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 1st March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEENKAI"	On 12th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KEEMUN"	On 17th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAO"	On 20th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 25th March.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	On 13th March.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 20th March.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ALCINOUS"	On 27th March.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	On 10th April.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 20th April.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"TEENKAI"	On 24th April.

Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA	"KEEMUN"	On 19th March.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO-		

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"OANFA"	On 25th February.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

[9.10]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

STEAMERS

TO SAIL

ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"KASHING"	On 3rd March.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	"SHAOHSING"	On 3rd March.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHANGSHA"	On 6th March.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 6th March.
SWATOW, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 6th March.
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKUANG"	On 7th March.
NEWCHANG	"HUICHOW"	On 7th March.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

[11]

GREAT NORTHERN
STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR SEATTLE, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA (PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA OF JAPAN).

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS,
"MINNESOTA" AND "DAKOTA"

(EACH TONS 20,718 GROSS REG.)

Will be despatched from HONGKONG as follows:

"MINNESOTA," Captain J. H. Rijnders, On THURSDAY, 15TH MARCH, 1906.

"DAKOTA," Captain E. FRANKE, On MONDAY, 23RD APRIL, 1906.

Conveying Cargo to the Pacific Coast, United States, and Canadian Overland Common Points also Passengers to the United States, Europe, &c.

These Steamers are luxuriously fitted with spacious SUITES and STATEROOMS; equipped with CIRCULATING LIBRARY, MUSIC, SMOKING ROOMS, BARRER SHOP, NURSERY, STEAM LAUNDRY, &c.

Special provision is made for the safe transit of SILK, TREASURE, and Valuable Cargo; and PARCELS carried at low rates to all points of U.S.A. in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Express Companies.

Trans-Pacific Cabin Passengers by this line can, if desired, TRAVEL BY RAIL between the ports of Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama. WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. Also FIRST-CLASS RETURN TICKETS to Shanghai and Japan Ports are available for return, by the steamers of the REGULAR MAIL LINES.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
AGENTS.

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HONGKONG, 20th December, 1905.

[20]

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO. S.S.	LEAVING	SUNDAY, 4th Mar.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	at 10 A.M.	S. TAGAMI
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 11th Mar.	H. OHTA
+ SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW	"ANPING MARU"	THURSDAY, 8th Mar.	K. SHIBATA
+ SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW	"SHOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 15th Mar.	T. NEMOTO
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"MAIDZURU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 7th Mar., at 10 A.M.	M. MIYATA

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. Unrivalled Table.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. CO. BOSTON TROWBOAT CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMeward PASSENGER SEASON, 1906.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Tone.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Garlick	On 28th February.
HYADES	3,753	J. Alwen	On 6th March.
LYRA	4,417	G. V. Williams	On 6th April.
SHAWMUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	On 28th April.

Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior

Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures

readiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried

in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1906.

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IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON

TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS,

STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.

	WEDNESDAY	28th February
PRINZ ALICE	WEDNESDAY	14th March
BAUERN	WEDNESDAY	28th March
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY	11th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY	25th April
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY	9th May
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY	23rd May
ROON	WEDNESDAY	6th June

SAILING DATES.

	1906

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The following may now be obtained at the General Post Office counter:—
Postal Guide 30 cents
Parcels Post Tariffs 20 "

The *Tonkin*, with the French mail of the 3rd February, left Singapore, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 5th March. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 30th December.

A Mail for MACAO, is despatched per s.s. *Wingchai* on week-days at 5.00 p.m. On Sunday the mail for Macao is closed at 8.00 a.m.

Mails for CANTON, SAMSHUI, and WUCHOW are closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. and at 5.00 p.m.

Mails for CANTON, NAMTAO, SANHUE, KONGMOON, KUMUCHU, SAMSHUI, and WUCHOW are closed every weekday, at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m.

No mails are despatched to those places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

	PR	DATE
Singapore, Penang and Colombo		Sunday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via Tatiocin		Wednesday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first carriage will be included in this contract mail.)		10.45 A.M.
Zieten		Registration, Kowloon B.O., 10.00 A.M.
Hainan		No late fee.
Hainan		Letters 11.00 A.M.
Wednesday, 28th, 1.00 P.M.		
Wednesday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.		
Wednesday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.		
Tsinan		Wednesday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Onza		Wednesday, 28th, 4.00 P.M.
Hinrang		Wednesday, 28th, 5.00 P.M.
Pakat		Wednesday, 28th, 5.00 P.M.
Haiyan		Wednesday, 28th, 5.00 P.M.
Clara Schenck		Thursday, Mar. 1, 9.00 A.M.
Yuenstan		Thursday, Mar. 1, 11.00 A.M.
Arratoon Apoor		Thursday, Mar. 1, 12.00 P.M.

TO-DAY.

Annual Meeting of the City Hall, 4 p.m.
Meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club, Coffee Room, Race Course, 5.15 p.m.
Bandanna Opera Co., City Hall, 9 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

ON LONDON.—	February 27th.
Telegraphic Transfer	2/11
Bank Bills, on demand	2/11
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/11
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/11
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/11
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/11
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	263
Credits, at 4 months' sight	267
ON GERMANY.—	214
On demand	214
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	51
Credits, 60 days' sight	514
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1554
Bank, on demand	156
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1554
Bank, on demand	156
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	713
Private, 30 days' sight	721
YOKOHAMA.—On demand	1024
ON MANILA.—On demand	1024
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	129 p.o.m.
ON HAVANA.—On demand	1251
ON HAIKONG.—On demand	23 p.o.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	23 p.o.m.
BANGKOK.—On demand	613
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	9.50
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	50.40
BAR SILVER, per oz.	304
OPIUM.	February 27th.
Quotations are:— Allow 'em not to a catty.	
Malwa New \$1000 to — per picul.	
Malwa Old \$1050 to — "	
Malwa Older \$1100 to — "	
Malwa V. Old \$1170 to — "	
Persian finequality \$1100 to — "	
Persian extra fine \$1150 to — "	
Patna New \$840 to — per chest.	
Patna Old \$830 to — "	
Patna New \$800 to — "	
Patna Old \$790 to — "	

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL. The I.G.M. str. *Bayern* left Colombo on the 21st Feb., a.m., and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 3rd March.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Mongolia* left Yokohama on the 26th Feb., and is due here about 10th March.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. str. *Tonkin* left Singapore on the 26th Feb., at 4 p.m., for this port via Saigon.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* left Vancouver on Monday, the 17th Feb., p.m., for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The *Glen Line* str. *Glenmore* on the 22nd Feb., p.m., for this port.

The N.D.L. str. *Borneo* left Sandakan via Bangay on Wednesday, p.m., and may be expected here to-day.

The P. & O. str. *Socota* left Singapore for this port on the 23rd inst., at 9 a.m.

The *Mogul* Line str. *Den of Kelly* sailed from Singapore on the 22nd Feb., at 5 p.m., and may be expected here to-day.

The O.S.S. & C.M. str. *Agamemnon* left Singapore on the 24th Feb., and is due here on the 1st March.

The C.N. str. *Changsha*, from Australian ports, left Thursday Island on the 16th Feb., and is due here on or about the 2nd March.

The A. & O. Lin str. *Afghan Prince*, from New York, left Singapore on the 24th Feb., a.m., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 3rd March.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Waldemar* left Sydney on Saturday at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 10th March.

The I.G.M. str. *Kunming* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 23rd Feb., and may be expected here on or about the 12th March.

The P. & O. str. *Nicobar* left Portland on the 13th Feb., and should arrive in Hongkong about the 13th March.

The G.N. Lin str. *Minnesota* left Yokohama for this port on the 22nd Feb., at 10 a.m.

The P. & O. str. *Argonauta* arrived at Yokohama on Thursday, the 22nd Feb.

The *Baroness* str. *Schiess* sailed from New York for China and Japan on the 26th Jan. The *Baroness* str. *Zyra* sailed from Papeete bound for Hongkong via usual ports on the 18th Feb.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

Cable Address, "IWASAKI,"

which applies to all Branch Offices and Hongkong and Shanghai Agencies.

A.I. ABC 5th Edition, Western Union Code used.

All Letters Addressed.—

MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO., with name of place under.

BRANCH OFFICES:

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU, and HANKOW.

AGENCIES:

SHANGHAI: H. J. H. TRIFF.

HONGKONG: H. J. JEFFRIES.

MANILA: MACONDRAY & CO.

CHINKIANG: GEARING & CO.

YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies; the Imperial Arsenals; the Imperial Railways; Kusinari and the other Principal Railways; Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

EXPORTERS OF COAL to Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Manila, North China, Korean ports and America.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shimaew, Namazumi and Kami-Yamada Collieries and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Bunker Coal.

SOLE Agents for Kigio, Komatsu (Tagawa) and Yashirochaki Coal (Karatsu).

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.

Coal sold in 1904 by the Company amounted to 1,522,000 tons.

TAKASHIMA COAL

New and additional shafts of the Takashima Colliery have been completed and this well-known best and most economical steam Coal in the East is now produced in abundance and can be supplied in any quantity.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1905. [108]

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	\$100.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shai.	\$125	\$80, ex. div. London, 22/10, (x. d.)
National B. of China	25	\$88, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 6d.	\$94.
China Boroao Co.	12	\$10, sellers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$9, sellers
China Provident	\$10	\$8.90.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo.	1s. 50	1s. 50, buyers
Hongkong	\$10	\$15, buyers
International	7s. 75	1s. 40.
Lao Kung Mow.	1s. 100	1s. 60.
Soychee	1s. 500	1s. 250.
Dairy Farm		
Docks and Wharves—		
Fairbank, B. & Co.	1s. 100	1s. 124, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$107, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$157, sellers x. d.
New Army Dock	1s. 100	1s. 17.
Shai & H. Wharf	1s. 100	1s. 230, sellers
Fewick & Co. Guo.	\$25	\$24, sellers
G. Island Cement	\$10	\$24, sellers x. d.
Hongkong & C. Gas.	\$10	\$16, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$16, buyers
No. New	\$10	\$10, sellers
H. H. T. Tunnelling	\$10	\$16, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$10	\$14, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$10	\$14, buyers
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	\$12.50, buyers
H'kong S. Waterboat	\$10	\$10, sellers
Insurances—		
Canton	\$60	\$40, buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$80, buyers
China Trade	\$25	\$88, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$20, sellers
North China	25	1s. 92.
Union	\$100	\$75, buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$175, buyers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$118, sellers
Humphrey's Estate	\$10	\$11.75.
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	1s. 17, sellers
Shanghai Land & B.	1s. 60	1s. 14.
WestPoint Building	\$50	\$58, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Frs. 250	\$490.
Raubs	15/10	\$34.
Philippine Co.	10	\$5, buyers
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$215, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$30, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manilla	\$25	\$21, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$60	\$40, buyers
H. Canton & M.	\$15	\$24, sellers
Indo-China S.N. Co.	\$10	\$67, sellers
Shell Transport Co		